

work like sixty. The victim is besieged day and night. His life is made a burden to him and if he has any business the strikers generally manage to kill it for him by rendering it impossible for his customers to get to him or for him to get to his customers.

The Cenertra China Reform Association pledged themselves to stop contributing to the guilds.

The beggars promptly resolved upon a demonstration in force.

Instead, however, of scattering their fire by attacking all the reformers at the same time they concentrated on a few individuals and made really awful examples of them. Thousands of beggars dogged them constantly. They besieged their places of business by thousands by day. They waited about their houses by night. They gave them no peace and drove one

to suicide. Several were forced into bankruptcy. The majority yielded, to escape insanity, death or financial ruin.

This hadn't been going on long before Yin received an invitation to come down to Soochow at the reform association's expense for a conference with Secretary Ma. Mr. Yin came. Secretary Ma surrendered unconditionally in the association's name to his demands. Otherwise Yin said the strike would extend all over Central China. The old scale is to go into effect again. Payments are to be made to head beggars as heretofore. The beggars made only one concession—in future they will not declare a strike against an individual member of the association without notifying Secretary Ma, that there may be an adjudication of his case.

WILL 1912 BE LIKE 1824?

What if there are three political parties in the field this year, nearly equal in number, with the Socialists sapping the strength of each and so mixing up the vote in November that no candidate can get a majority in the electoral college?

In that case the election would be thrown into the house of representatives as now constituted, with its heavy Democratic majority. The house, under the constitution, must choose a candidate from those receiving the three highest votes in the electoral college. Doubtless the Baltimore nominee, even if third in the race, would be chosen with a whoop.

The electoral college could legally go entirely outside the list of candidates voted upon by the people, but probably would be promptly and unanimously lynched if it attempted to take such a liberty with custom and unwritten law.

Only one president of the United States was ever elected by the house. This was John Quincy Adams. The presidential election of 1824 fell in the "era of good feeling," brought about by the administration of President James Monroe. There were no clearly,